AWAR SHIP FOR HONOLULU

Continued from First Page

policy claim to be exceedingly gratified that there was no war ship at Honolulu when the aprising of the royalists' supporters against the republic took place, because, they say, the absace of the ship gave the young republic an apportunity to show its strength and to conince the world that it is amply able to maintain itself and to protect the interests of all foreign residents of the Hawaiian Islands. Even while the Cuckoos are thus saying what at first they bought the Administration would like to have them say, orders were being prepared at the Navy Department sending the Philadelphia to Honolulu, and it is rather difficult to understand, in view of the Administration's expressed gratification at the absence of a war ship, why se should be sent there in such post haste Admiral Walker's report has been ignored and his recommendations unacted upon for several souths, and yet when the very state of things that he predicted has come to pass his suggestions are adopted, and the authority of the United States Government is exerted in behalf of its citizens resident in Hawali.

Congressmen, naval officers, and public of-Scials who have discussed the Hawaiian question to-day are, with singular unanimity, imsed with the conviction that the withdrawal of the British ship from the harbor of Honolulu and the persistent refusal of the United States Government to send a ship there, were a premeditated part of the plan to give the royalists an opportunity to strike a blow at the republic; and that they have failed in their purpose is due altogether to the strength and stability of the Dole Government. In all the statements made by navai officers and public men to-day the insinuation comes to the surface that American Government was willing, at least to see the Government of the young republic put to the test of an aprising among its own citizens. What gives the greatest surprise to those Congressmen who are in favor of an American policy in Hawail and elsewhere, is the eagerness with which the President hastens to do the very thing that he has so long refused to do-to send a warship to Honolulu. When there was danger of revolution, and when one of the ablest officers in the navy pointed out to him that the revolution might occur, with consequent danger to American citizens and American interests, the President refused to listen, but as soon as the revolution actually occurs and the indignation of Congress breaks forth against the Administration a naval vessel is sent forthwith to Honolulu. After the news of the uprising reached Wash ington sast night and until the order for the saffing of the Philadelphia was issued this afternoon, the advocates and defenders of the Administration affected to make light of the events of Jan. 6, and to give out the impression that the news of the revolution was exaggerated that, at any rate, the whole trouble had blown over, and no action on the part of the Adminiatration was necessary. They will soon change their tune and be as eager in endorsing the sending of the Philadelphia to Honolulu as they were before in commending the President for not sending her. Among all the comments that are heard in

Washington to-day with regard to the Hawaiian trouble, the suggestion is prominent that the occurrence of the revolution and the display o the young republic's ability to take care of itself will aid the cause of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, which desired end. it is thought, will be accomplished soon, with the endorsement of the whole American people One Senator expressed this universal sentiment to-day when he said that, if the United States hasten to bring about annexation, they will find themselves forestalled by Japan, which watching the progress of Hawaiian affairs with a careful and jealous eye.

CONGRESS IS AROUSED.

Bot Words in Both Houses Over the Administration's Un-American Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The press reports of the suppressed insurrection in Hawaii brought the siways exciting subject of affairs in those islands prominently before the Senate to-day After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate learns with profound in-dignation of the attempt to restore a deposed Queen to power in the Hawaiian Islands, and expresses to the young republic the warmest sympathy in her effort to ress the rebell

tates ought at once to order to the Hawalian waters ships of war for the protection of the lives and prop-erty of American citizens resident in said Islands. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.)-I object to the last of

The President pro tem. (Mr. Harri)s-The resclution being objected to, goes over under the

Mr. Frye-As the question is divisible, I ask

leave to proceed to the consideration of the first clause of the resolution. The President pro tem .- Does the Senator pro-

pose to modify the resolution? Mr. Frye-I will modify it, because there has been a long time pending here a resolution emsodying the latter part of mine, which can be taken up at any time.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.)-I suggest that the

words "we learn with regret" would be better than the words " we learn with profound indig-Mr. Frye (passionately)-The words "with

refound indignation " do not express my feelings in the matter. But," Mr. Hill suggested coolly, " we do not

propose to express your feelings."
"And they do not," Mr. Frye continued, "express the feelings of the American people to-day

-not at all." "Nor the feelings of the Senator from New York," Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) put in.
"Nor the feelings of the Senator from Dela-

ware," Mr. Frye added. "I would like the privilege of explaining my own feeling," Mr. Hill retorted," rather than commit them to the guardianship of the Senator from New Hampshire. I simply think that 'regret' would better express the feelings of the Senate and of the country than the word 'indignation. That change would relieve the resolution from any friction, and would make it read better."

"Well, Mr. President," said Mr. Frye, "in or-ir that the resolution may be cauled promptly the Hawaiian Islands, I will modify it as ggested by the Senator from New York." Then, said Mr. Hill, "I see no objection between to it."

"Then," said Mr. Hill, "I see no objection whatever to it."

The resolution having been read as modified. Mr. Laffery litem. La! said that there was no oridence that there had been an attempt to restore the deposed Queen. The newspaper despatches merely showed that there had been an emute on the Hawaiian Islands.

If we are relying on the newspaper account."

Mr. Butler (Bem. S. C.) remarked, the ements was very promptly put down by the young republic and it does not require any great symmath, and it does not require any great symmath.

pablic, and it does not require any preat sympathy at our hands or any body else's."

Mr. Caffery - Whether it was an attempt to restore the Queen. I am not prepared to say from the exidence contained to the press despatches. I sak the Senator from Maine to modify his resolution so as not to express that view of the matter.

Mr. Free I have read in this morning's paper dutido not give fail credit to it. I admit that

American ships of war should be kept at Honolulu; but the discussion of the subject was interrupted by the presentation of the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill. After that question had been debated for half an hour, a motion was made to postpone its further consideration till Monday, and, thereupon, the Hawaiian matter was again taken up.

Mr. Lodge Hen, Mass. savecated the immediate consideration and passage of Mr. Aldrich's resolution. He referred to Admiral Waiker's report as to the effect of the withdrawal of American war ships from Honolulu, and said that such withdrawal was a direct encouragement to uprisings of the character of that which had just taken place. He criticised the President for recommending that an English cable company should be allowed to land its cable on one of the islands. He said that he could not refrain from calling attention to the fact that Admiral Walker's opinion had been alsolutely justined. The withdrawal of the American ship of was had clearly left the impression on the native unind that the United States—underhand, if not aboveboard was endeavoring to give assistance to the royal-ists.

"And that," Mr. Lodge declared, "is, in my

"And that," Mr. Lodge declared, "is, in my judgment, precisely what these royal commis-sioners were seeking when they were here last

Judgment, precisely what these royal commissioners were seeking when they were here last summer."

He did not mean to imply, he said, that Greet Britain was preparing to seize the Sandwich Islands and to run up the British flag there. Here teaty with France would prevent that. The attitude of this country would prevent it. But he thought it was perfectly clear that Great Britain, with the aggressiveness which characterized her foreign policy, was seeking to establish British commercial supremacy in those islends. For that purpose she wanted to have an island on which to land a cable. For the purpose she wanted to have the royalist Government refstablished because it was a government favorable to her interests and unfavorable to the interests of the United States, "The desire of the people of the United States," Mr. Lodge declared with emphasis, "is that we shall control there: that our interests shall be predominant; that the men of American blood who are now ruling and governing the islands shall be some part of this country. It seems to me, 'n view of the news we have received, that the Senate should delay no longer in expressing its honest convictions on this aubject."

ceived, that the Senate should delay no longer in expressing its honest convictions on this aubject."

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) said that he had objected to the consideration of Mr. Frye's resolution on the ground that the Senate did not have sufficient information on which to act. The information which the Senate had, meagre as it was, seemed to want authentication. It was a mere press despatch. There was no name signed to it, and the Senate did not know who was responsible for it. But even taking the statement as he read in the Washington Post this morning to be true, there was nothing in it but a little riot in which two men had lost their lives. No American had been assailed. No American's person or properly had been injured. The whole thing was "a tempest in a teapot," and he thought that the Senate had better wait for further information on the subject.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.)—Does the Senator think that if an American war ship had been present in Honolulu the riot would have occurred?

Mr. George—I do not know whether it would have occurred or not. But I do not think the duty of the President of the United States is to keep a war ship in the harbor of Honolulu to prevent a riot. That is not our duty. There is nothing in international law to authorize us to do it. And whenever we undertake to do it we undertake to do that which by the law of nations we have no right to do.

Mr. Kyle said that Mr. George's remarks were

do it. And whenever we undertake to do it we undertake to do that which by the law of nations we have no right to do.

Mr. Kyle said that Mr. George's remarks were entirely irrelevant to the question under consideration. The question was not as to whether the Hawaiian Government would be able to maintain itself against royalist uprisings. There was no danger about mat. He knew well that they would be able to maintain themselves against any sort of uprising that might occur.

Mr. Caffrey Dem., La, said that the scheme was one of annexation, and against that scheme he announced his unaiterable opposition. He was not willing, under the present condition of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands, with the population that inhabited those islands, to incorporate them in the American republic.

At this point the discussion was interrupted by the close of the morning hour, and the matter went over till Monday.

TUMULTUOUS SCENE IN THE ROUSE.

TUMULTUOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

TIMELITUOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

In the House, Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) in a ringing speech referred to the revolutionary outbreak in Honolulu, in which the annexationist commissioner, C. L. Carter, fell, dying in defence of his home and family. He said he hoped the House would postpone for five or ten minutes, as the case might be, the special order, so that the House, which never before in the history of the Congress had falled to express its sympathy with any movement in behalf of ilborty, might adopt the resolutions which he sent to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) objected; whereupon Mr. Boutelle shouted: "Upon your head, then, be their blood." (Applause.]

An angry colloquy followed, both gentlemen shouting at the top of their voices, but they were inaudible more than a few feet from their desks owing to the vigorous rappings of the gavel by Speaker Crisp, who had in the meanwhile resumed the chair. He commanded both gentlemen to take their seats, and, they still refusing, he cailed upon the Sergean at-arms to see if he could not enforce the directions of the Chair. That official not responding promptly, the Speaker said:

"Gentlemen should remember that this is the House of Representatives of the United States, and their self-respect should compel them to conform to the usages of a parliamentary body," (Applause.)

The resolutions were not read. They are as

Applause.]
The resolutions were not read. They are as

follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives have its rined with profound regret and indignation of the bloody attempt by the adherents of a discredited and deposed monarchy to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, in which a distinguished young officer of that Government, of American lineage, has been killed while acting in its defence: and extends to that republic assurance of the earnest sympathy of the Representatives of the American people in its successful efforts to maintain its authority and protect the lives and property of the people of the islands.

islands.

Resolved, That, in view of the traditional policy of the United States to afford moral support to the people of our own blood and kindred in establishing enlightened government in the Hawaiian Islands and for the protection of the lives an important business interests of American citizens there, it it the sense of this House that one or more suitable ships of the American navy should be stationed at the Hawaiian Islands and retained there so long as there may be any apprehension of domestic insurrection or foreign interference.

Mr. R. R. Hitt (Rep., Ill.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, afterward intro-duced the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that a vessel of the navy of the United States be sent to and stationed in the harbor of Honoliul for the protection of American interests in view of the attempts at rebellion and disorder by conspirators endeavoring to overthrow the republican government and set up a monarchy. Mesoived further. That steps should be taken to construct or to promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. and that no part of the rights and privileges secured to the United States by sritcle four of the existing treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Government to the think of the state of the transfer of the Hawaiian force and the following the power, State, or Government to secure a footbold or lease upon any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Minister Thurston Shows How Well It It Prepared to Put Down Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Mr. Lorin M. Thurs ton, the Hawaiian Minister in Washington, received official notification of the Hawaiian trouble in a despatch from President Dole delivered to him at an early hour this morning. The telegram says:

Rebellion broken. Leaders and remaining followers fugitives in mountains. S. E. Dotz.

Mr. Thurston's information regarding the abortive attempt at revolution was based wholly on the press accounts from San Francisco, but he was enabled to give a better understanding of it from his thorough knowledge of the locality and of the conditions prevailing in Honolulu. "As nearly as can be predicted within the range of possibility," said Mr. Thurston, " no local revolution in Hawaii will be any more effective than this one has been. There is hardly chance, in fact it is of the greatest improbability, that the present Government can be overthrown through any internal influence. The Government is stronger than any force that could be brought against it by its enemies. In addition to between 100 and 150 regular soldiers and the police force there are about volunteers, organized on precise-the same lines as is the militia

modify he resolution so as not to express that view of the matter.

Mr. Frey - Have read in this morning's paper duri do not give full credit to it. Ladmin that car Secretary of State says he can take no action in the premises whatever, while the Secretary of the Navy is ready to order ships of war to the Hawaiian Islands. The Secretary of State schiled to wait. The secretary of State is obiged to wait is spinois. I cannot the intercent to any further modification of the resolution state from the islands. I cannot herefore, consent to any further modification of the resolution in the suggestion of the Senate men for charge of the National Guard of the State of New York. A large number of these men are charge scholers have be specially in a second of the state of the state of the resolution of the resolution.

Mr. George them, Miss., I thought the question death. We have in a divide the resolution in the present consideration of the resolution and heard no respectes the Charge of purt the question scalar. Does not be resolution?

Mr. George them, Miss., I thought the question of the resolution in the present consideration of the p

since that time has been an active enemy of the Government. He and Burke, the latter of

since that time has been an active enemy of the Government. He and Burke, the latter of whom is now in prison on a charge of being concerned in a plot to overthrow the republic, fought the Government through the little newspapers which they established—little sheets resembling circulars, and costing about \$10 a week to maintain.

"Sam Nowlien, the other leader of the recent attempt," said Mr. Thurston, "is a saloon keeper. He is an intense royalist, and was the chief of the nousehold guards of the ex-Queen. His character is that of the average keeper of a gin mill. Nowlien is a half-white."

Mr. Thurston to-day received a despatch from the Hawatian Consul in San Francisco saying that Mr. S. B. Hatch, the Hawatian Minister for Foreign Affairs, would sail for Heoloulu on the Australia on Monday next. Mr. Thurston sail that he had no information that Mr. Hatch had contemplated coming to Washington in an official capacity in connection with Hawatian affairs.

A WAR SHIP FOR HONOLULU.

The Pingship Philadelphia Ordered to Sail at Once from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. Secretaries Gresham and Herbert called on the President at the White House at 10 o'clock this morning in regard to the Hawaiian complications and entered upon a discussion of the situation, which was protracted for some hours. At 2:23 o'clock this afternoon, after another conference with the President, Secretary Gresham returned to the State Department and made the following announcement:

"As a proper precaution, though our despatch from Minister Willis would indicate that the trouble is over, the President has ordered the Philadelphia, now at San Francisco, to go at once to Honolulu."

Orders to Admiral Beardsley to comply with these instructions were telegraphed from the Navy Department at 2:40 P. M. The Philadel-phia can reach Honolulu in six days. The full text of Minister Willis's despatch to Secretary Gresham is as follows:

HOSOLULY, E. I., Jan. 11, 1805.

To Hon. W. O. Gresham, Secretary of State, washing-ton. D. C.

To Hon. W. O. Gresham, Secretary of State, washington, D. C.
At Waiski Beach, five miles from executive build,
ing, night of Jan. 8, uprising of liawaiians, reported
several kindle of supplied out arms and ammunition. Journal of the supplied out arms and ammunition. Journal of the supplied out arms and ammunition. Journal of the Commissioner killed first
bush. Desutory fasting to ministener killed first
night. Desutory fasting to commissioner killed first
out further loss of life very day since with
ermment. Three royalists killed non-combination
taken prisoners. Over fifty non-combination
mostly whites, arrested, including three each
torneys General and many prominent crizens. Martin
law declared Jan. 7, 20 vasoris allowed to leave.
Other islands reported quiet. Cris a thought to be over,
but excitement still intense. President Fole expressed
to me his gratification that no national ship has been
in port during this distorbance. Arms reported to
have been brought from Vancouver by Norma.
Willis.
Secretary Gresham said this despatch con-

Secretary Gresham said this despatch con-ained all the information he had on the subject

SAN FRANCISCO PROTESTS.

The Chamber of Commerce Holds a Meeting to Consider Hawailan Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan., 19.-If Cleveland and Gresham could have heard to-day the merchants of this city criticise their conduct in failing to give protection to Americans in Hawaii they wouldn't have enjoyed it. The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting and passed resolutions urging the immediate despatch of a war vessel to Honolulu. When the news came this afternoon that the Philadelphia would sail to-morrow afternoon much satisfaction was expressed, but still there remains the fear that something dangerous may happen meantime. What wrought up several mer-chants who have relatives and large property interests in the islands was a private letter which declared flatly that What most menaced Americans on the islands was the Japanese and not royalist renegades. The cruiser Esmeralda, which was lying in Honolulu harbor, belongs to Japan, and this letter said the Captain had been arranging with Japanese on shore to capture the Government

and declare the islands under Japanese rule. This may seem absurd, but the writer said the Japanese were crazy and were restrained with great difficulty from helping Wilcox. They think they can whip Americans or any other foreigners, and as they outnumber any other nationality and are pretty well armed they aren't to be despised. By sheer force of numbers, if they were well handled, they could sweep all other foreigners into the sea. Aided by the guns of the Esmeralda, the work would

by the guns of the Esineratus, the republic will be easy.

If this plan were carried out, the republic will have triumphed or gone down long before the Philadelphia reaches Honolulu. The Philadelphia will sail early to-morrow afternoon. Capt Beardsley had invited various social clubs of the city to spend this afternoon on the vessel, but the invitations were revoked. The vessel but the invitations were revoked. The vessel when the message came from was ready for sea when the message came from Secretary Herbert. On Monday the steamer Australia will sail for

was ready for sea when the message came from Secretary Herbert.
On Monday the steamer Australia will sail for Honoiulu, taking two thousand rifles for the use of the Dole Government. They are consigned to Hall & Sons, who represent the Hawaiian Government. Seventy-five thousand rounds of ammunition will also be taken. It was learned today that one reason for the delay in the sailing of the steamer Alameda from Honoiulu was that she waited for young Weidemann, the son of the millionaire royalist. This young fellow joined Wilcox's band, but when the Government whipped the revolutionists his father sent word to him to escape to California, as he would surely be shot if caught.
The father sent him money and arranged with Capi. Morse to cruise around within the three-mile limit near Diamond head until a boat put off from shore. Morse followed instructions and waited till dark, but no boat appeared. It is thought him typing Weiderman measured.

mile limit near Diamond head until a boat putoff from shore. Morse fellowed instructions
and waited till dark, but no boat appeared. It
is thought that young Weldemann may have escaped on the schosner Norma, which brought
the rebels weapons from Victoria.

At the headquavters of the Hawaiian Cousul
this morning there was little information to be
gained concerning the uprising further than has
already been published in the correspondence
from Honolulu; but from another, and trustworthy source, it was learned that the Government officials at the islands had communicated
a number of facts to its representative in ment officials at the islands had communicated a number of facts to its representative in this city, by which it is expected to trace the source of the supply of arms which were obtained by the natives. In fact, it is said that representatives here have already considerable proof against certain persons who are known to be friendly to the royalists, and who are even now planning to send additional arms to the islands.

MINISTER HATCH'S HASTY RETURN. He Is Compelled to Leave This Country

Without Visiting Washington SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10. The Hon, Francis M. Hatch, Hawallan Minister of Foreign Affairs, who reached here a week ago from Honolulu, and was bound for Washington upon business of importance to three Governments, has been compelled by the disturbances in Hawaii to change his plans and return to Honolulu with all possible despatch. He will be accompanied by his wife, who has been staying here for some time, and who has no fear that her life will be endangered in Honolulu.

Minister Hatch has received official advices from Honolulu, which were sent to him after the end of the troubles. He says that the Government of the republic is in complete control, that it is master of the situation, and that there is no question of its power to suppress any disturbance that may be raised by the adherents of the dethroned Queen. The Government is strong, and the fighting elements, with the exception of a few half-breeds, are united in its support. The Hawailans are the least belliger-

support. The Hawailans are the least belligerent and the most reposeful people in any country of the world, and are, in this respect, unlike the ratives of many of the other islands in the Pavific Ocean.

Minister Hatch says that there is not any popular alarm in Honolulu, and that the Americaus there live in perfect assurance of safety; but that the feeling of grief over the death of Commissioner Carter is most intense.

It is regarded as unfortunate, in several respects, that Minister Hatch has felt impelled to leave the United States without seeing President Creviand, and with his mission infulfilled. The business which he had uncertaken in behalf of his tovernment will be brought to the notice of secretary Greeham by the representative of Hawait in Mushington Mr. Thurston. That husiness here both epon the projected Pavific rathe line and upon the necessity of stationing an American war ship near Honolulu. Parific cable line and upon the necessity of stationing an American war ship near Honolalu.

When Minister Hatch left Honolalu, a fact-night ago, he was unaware that the transhe which has broken out was brewing; but he has been fully aware, for two years past, that the monarchiest party were constantly waiting and watching for an opportunity to destroy the rembir and to overpower its officers. His friends here say that he is not a man who can be suared from Hawaii while any danger exists there. there.
The fighting which took place was confined to
the vicinity of Waskiski, four or five miles

the vicinity of Wai-ki-ki, four or five miles away from the vicinity of Honolulu. The Postage Stamp Thirf Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. William E. Smith, an employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing convicted of being the principal in the larceny of 70,000 two-cent stamps from the flovernment. Was sentenced to-day by Judge McComas to three years and six months imprisonment in the Albany positentiary. Beach, Smith's accomplice, has been convicted of receiving the studen stamps. THE LEADER OF THE UPRISING. He Engineered the Revolution of 1889,

Which Was Also Frantrated WARRINGTON, Jan. 19.-R. W. Wilcox, the eader of the frustrated revolutionary uprising in Hawaii, is briefly described by Minister Willie in a despatch to the State Department, dated from Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1893. Hesays: "R. W.

gineered the revolution of 1889." Among the affidavits submitted by Commissioner Blount is one from Samuel Nowlien, the associate of Wilcox in his uprising. Nowlien appears to have been one of the intimates of Queen Lilluokalani, He was the "Captain commanding the Household Guards," who was "in control of the royal palace on the 16th and 17th days of January, 1803," when the Government of the Queen was overthrown. He informed Mr. Blount in an affidavit that he had under his command at that time a "total armed force of 272 men of all ranks, of which 72 men were regulars of the Household Guards and 200 men were native Hawallan volunteers, fully armed and equipped with 12 breech-loading rifled cannon (Austrian make) and one Gatling, 111 Springfield rifles (U. (A.), and 163 Winchester repeating army rifles, with 21,580 rounds of ammunition." All these he turned over to J. H. Soper, who is now the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the re-

Wilcox himself was one of Blount's witnesses Some of his testimony is interesting, in view of recent events. He said that his father was an American from Newport, R. I., his mother an lawalian; that he was educated partly at the Military Academy of Turin, Italy, where he was sent by the Hawalian Government in 1880. He detailed his participation in what he called the Ashford-Wilcox rebellion in 1889. He stated to Mr. Blonnt his objections to the present Government of Hawaii as follows:

"My objection is that this Government is a overnment de facto of the missionary party. It is not a popular one. It is against the wishes of the natives and a good many white people. It was established by Mr. Stevens. I do not be-lieve in a Government established by a strong hand. If I am defeated I am all right. I am a evolutionist."
"What do you mean by saying 'I am a revo-

leve in a Government established by a strong hand. If I am defeated I am all right. I am a revolutionist."

"What do you mean by saying 'I am a revolutionist?"

"I mean that I have started several."

He then detailed, in reply to questions put to him, his participation in the revolution in 1880, saying that king Kalakaua, against whom nominally the movement was made, was really a party to it, and he denied that there was any understanding between Lilituokalani and himself that she was to take the place of Kalakaua if the revolution was successful. This attempted revolution, it will be remembered, was frustrated by the landing of marines from a United States man-of-war, who took possession of the palace grounds and restored the authority of King Kalakaua.

In the testimony of Volney A. Ashford, before Commissioner Bionat, the Wilcox revolution of 1880 is thus described:

After going to California, on the failure of the first, or "Dominis," conspiracy, Wilcox sought employment as engineer in the Spring Valley Water Works till April, 1889, when Liliuokalani cailed him back to again assist her to "restore the rights of the native chiefs." He at once responded, and arriving at Honolulu in April, 1880, took up his abode at the Princess Palanna residence, where she has often lived apart from her husband. Here he organized the movement, held revolutionary meetings, gathered arms and ammunition, collected men for the expedition, and moved out in regular military order on the early morning of July 30, 1880, with about 100 armed men, to the Government headquarters. After taking possession of the Parliament buildings and palace grounds, recruits were collected by messengers hastily sent out, and by daylight (which was the first the authorities knew of the movement be had possession of everything, with an armed force of from 400 to 500 men.

In addition to this, the Royal Gusrd were all on his side, although their Captain held immediate possession of the palace itself with thirty men and with the recompiracy, the had joined

Inal the men who had taken their lives in their hands at her solicitation should now hang. This treacherous conduct of the woman was the beginning of Wilcox's conversion from "chief" rule to the rule of the people. His disgust for her was also heightened by her treachery to her brother, whose place she was at any moment ready to occupy by any means necessary to replace him.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. The Banking and Currency Committee Fix.

ing Up the Carllele Bill WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- A conference of all he Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, with the exception of Mr. Johnson of Ohio, was held this afternoon. An hour and a half was con-sumed in a discussion of the altuation, and a number of propositions, designed by their authors to meet the objections against the Carlisle bill, were put forward and considered. A tacit agreement was reached that the bill shall be amended so as to provide that the thirty per cent, deposit for circulation shall be in law ful money and not be restricted to legal tenders, as is provided in the Carlisle bill. There was some discussion about bond issues and the coin-age of the seigniorage in the Treasury, but no agreement was reached upon them.

Mrs. Cleveland held a card reception this afternoon, which was attended by more than a thousand ladies who had been invited. Mrs Cleveland was assisted by Miss Helen Benedict of New York, Miss Katherine Willard, and a number of young ladies. The White House parlors were decorated as usual at public functions with a profusion of plants and flowers, Mrs. Cleveland will hold a public reception next saturday afternoon. Saturday afternoon

The President to-day sent to the Senate the oliowing nominations:

James D. Tillman of Temessee to be Envoy Extraridinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador.

Isaliel Murphy of California. Collector of Customs
for the district of Humbodit, Cal.

George M. Hanson of Maine, Collector of Customs for
the district of Passanaquod 3, Me.

H. L. Taylor of Maryland to be Second Assistant Enthe district of Passanae.

H. L. Taylor of Maryland to be Second and the second gineer in the revenue cutter service.

S. C. Mila of the District of Coumbia, Justice of the Second in the District of Columbia, to be assigned to the Peace in the District of Columbia, to be assigned to the Peace in the District of Columbia. Pence in the District of Columbia, to be assigned to the city of Washington. Schiffer, Durango, Col.; M. V. Woodworth, Pant-benville, Conn.; C. J. Pettibone, Bancroft, Ia.; G. P. Fallon, Wayne, Pa.

James D. Tillman, nominated as Minister to Ecuador, lives at Fayetteville, Tenn. He is about it years of age, a lawyer, and has been active in State politics for some years. He entered the Confederate army at the breaking out of the war, and is raid to have been the youngest Colonel in the service. His father was a strong Union man, and all the male members of the family, with the exception of himself, are said to be Republicans. The office has been vacant since Mr. Howland B. Malaney of Buffalo, N.Y., was recalled.

The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department to-day received a letter from Postmaster Montgomery at Bristol, Conn., ac companied by copies of the Bristol Heralst and Press, editions of which were seized at that Post Office for violation of the anti-lottery laws. The papers contained a list of prizes awarded at a recent fair by drawings. The Assistant Attrony-dieneral, after examining the publications, declared their violations of the law, and will accordingly notify the publishers.

Canada and the Parific Cable, OTTAWA, Jan. 19. Premier Howell, speaking

to-day with regard to the landing of the Aus tralian-Canadia; cable on Necker Island, said that while there would no doubt be certain commercial advantages by the connection with Hawaii, the success of the enterprise was by no means dependent upon the United States consenting to such landing, as the alternative setting to such landing, as the alternative route via Fanning Island would be adopted if the other route was dropped. The trovernment had received tenders for both routes, they were not asking for any caclinave rights to land on Necker Island. As far as Honolait was concerned, the advantages offered by the Australian-Facility cable were important, for while it would not prevent the laying of a cable to San Francisco, it would give the Hawaiians the advantage of a connection direct with Australia, and thence to Asia, which the Fan Francisco route alone cannot offer.

THE REICHSTAG BUILDING.

TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE" TO BE ENGRAVED OVER THE ENTRANCE

Some Lively Sittings of the Committee en the Anti-Socialist Bill-Emperor Wil-liam's Plans for a Greater German Navy, BERLIN, Jan. 10.-The Reichstag Building Wilcox is the notorious half-breed who en-Commission decided to-day to engrave in the blank space over the main entrance the words: "To the German Empire." The original purpose was to make the inscription, "To the German People," but it was thwarted by some of-ficial power, aithough the Emperor denies that

he had anything to do with it. Now that both Landtag and Reichstag are sitting, political affairs ought to be complicated and interesting. They are, however, exceptionally dull. Since the anti-Socialist bill was sent to the committee, the only interesting subject of debate has been the Clerical motion for the return of the Jesuits, in whose support the Centre brought up all available forces. The Conservatives and National Liberals who opposed the motion, mustered unusual strength. Although the motion was passed by only a small majority. the Government will be obliged to get the Federal Council's approval of it this time. Should the motion be rejected again, the whole Government programme would be imperilled. Despite Dr. Lieber's declaration for his party that the Government's attitude toward the Jesuit motion would not affect the Centre's treatment of the anti-Socialist bill, everybody admits that the loss of the one would mean the hopeless defeat

of the other. The committee in charge of the anti-Socialist bill has had some lively sittings, but the details are meagre, for press reporters are excluded and the members are rather reticent. The committee appointed to consider the extension of the President's disciplinary authority has not shown the desired docility. It will not respond to the Government's demand for such plenary powers as will curb the license of speech and provide for the special nunishment of Deputies showing disrespect of the Emperor and his family.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which has not yet lost its wire to the Wilhelm Strasse, gave warning last evening that if the Reichstag should deliberately ignore the Government's demands the Government might withdraw its present representatives from the House and be represented there only by Commissioners. The editor refrained from explaining how this plan would be carried out, whether by a Ministerial Commission appointed for the purpose or by department officials. He also ignored the possibility of the Reichstag's resenting the change

bility of the Reichstag's resenting the change and retaliating with equally undignified measures.

Herr von Levetzow's suggestion that the number of Deputies required for a quorum be reduced, is approved by the committee. The increasing number of empty benches this week has given ample proof of the need of such a change. Herr von Levetzow also demands the power to exclude offending Deputies temporarily from the sittings, and to have recorded in the minutes the names of all absenting themselves without leave. These two proposals are opposed vigorously, and may never get outside the committee room.

reserve. These two proposals are opposed vigorously, and may never get outside the committee room.

The most notable feature of Landtag politics so far has been the despondency of the Agrarian Conservatives. In view of their reconciliation with the Crown, the great Prussian landowners came to Berlin with high hopes of Government favors. The failure of the Government to propose radical legislation in their avor was a grievous disappointment. They show their chagrin, although very far from renewing the war on the Government. The Hobenlohe régime was expected fully to lay out an ultra-Conservative programme outside the agricultural field. The Conservatives hoped for a measure favoring the rural nobility in the sphere of education, and flattered themselves that the Zedlitz school bill, which once upset the Prussian Cabinet, would be revived.

They have been disillusioned in this as in their hopes of economic favors. Instead of bills they have get not yourse sweet words in the sweeting the teaching.

hopes of economic favors. Instead of bills the have got only some sweet words in the speeci from the throne about the King's solicitude fo his farming subjects and his anxiety to see his farming subjects and his anxiety to see them again prosperous and contented. In their indignation the Agrarians threatened the Ministers with a general challenge of their policy. The threat was hardly meant in earnest, but it moved Prince Hohenlohe to teil the upper House that the Government was seeking remedies for the agricultural distress and to ask the members not to spare their advice. In private conversation he went to the length of promising to consider Count Kanitz's bill for a Government monopoly of the grain trade. This bill was ridiculed by everybody except some fifty Conservatives, and was treated as a huge jok, in view of the fact that it proposed to raise grain prices inordinately by State decree.

The affiliation of Social Democrats and anti-Semittes was shown this week at an anti-Semitic mass meeting, in which the biatant Jewbalter,

Semites was shown this week at an anti-Semitic mass meeting, in which the biatant Jewhalter, Deputy Boeckel, denounced the anti-Socialist bill as a capitalistic outrage upon the liberties of the people. The bourgeoise, he said, desired to trample the people under foot, and in their effort recognized no popular right. He was cheered enthusiastically when he proposed a resolution against the bill, and the resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

Three anti-Semitic journals have been merged into one, to be edited by ex-Rector Ahlwardt, recently of the Ploetzensee prison, and Pastor Becker.

Trustworthy reports on the Bourse indicate

Becker.
Trustworthy reports on the Bourse indicate that the Government has decided to convert the four per cent, Imperial and Prussian stocks into three and one-halfs, thus saving enough to cover the deficits in the burgets.
A widespread epidemic of scarlet fever is reported from Munich. There are numerous cases among civilians and still many still provided to the control of the ported from Munich. There are numerous cases among civillans and still more among the military. In the First Infantry battalion alone

military. In the First Infantry battalion alone there have been seventy-six cases, many of them fatal. The barracks of this battalion have been moved to Schleisheim.

The Admiraity's explanation of Emperor William's naval schemes is given by the Allaemeine Marine Correspondenz. The Emperor is said to advocate only an increase of expenditure fully within the limits of the law of 1888 9. The statement ignores the future naval developments foreshadowed in the Emperor's recent lecture.

lecture.

The Berlin house of Bleichroeder, consisting of Julius Schwalbach and Hans and George Bleichroeder, has made a partnership arrangement with Ladenburg. Thalmann & Co., bankers in New York. Their investment is given as \$1,500,000. given as \$1,500,000.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that the coronation of the imperial couple will be celebrated in Moscow in June, 1896.

Miss Leonora Jackson of Chicago, who has studied the violin under Joachim, will make her début here in the Spohr concerts.

Murder Follows a Quarrel Over a Game of

James Hargrave, a negro driver, 29 years old. of 20 Fleet place, Brooklyn, was fatally shot last night in front of Charles Owens's saloon and pool room, at 263 Hudson avenue, by George Washington, a negro, 28 years old, who also lived in Fleet place. The men had been playing pool for a couple of hours, and finally the game pool for a couple of hours, and finally the game was broken up in a row. Hargrave and Washington were ordered out of the place.

They came to blows on reaching the sidewalk, and Washington, drawing a revolver, shot Hargrave in the left breast. Hargrave was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital and died five minutes after his admission. Washington fled after the shooting, but the detectives expected to capture him before morning.

Mr. Carter's Wife from Michigan,

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 19. The news from Honolulu was read by the people of this city, especially of the University of Michigan, with sorrow, because of the death of Charles L. Carter, a former resident, who came here to com-plete his education in 1887. He became a prominent member of society, and in 1889 married Miss Mary Scott of this city. She was a belle in the best social set of the city, and the couple were extremely popular.

Palestine Commandery Reception The members of the Palestine Commandery

No. 18, Knights Templar, are making elaborate preparations for their seventeenth annual reception at the Madison Square Garden on Thursday, Feb. 7. The Knights will appear in full uniform at the grand parade in greater numbers than heretofore. H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House, who has charge of the sale of loxes and reserved seats, reports that he has few tickets left.

A \$7,500 Verdict Against the Brooklyn Elevated.

Alexander Neill has obtained a verdict of \$7,500 in his suit against the Brooklyn Kievated Railroad Company. While sitting in front of a store in Adams street, where he was em-ployed as watchman, on April 29, 1804, a clinker weighing ten pounds fell from a passing train, and, striking nim on the body, caused permanent injurier.

Odd Fellows to Have a Fair,

The Odd Fellows of this city and vicinity will hold a fair at Lenox Lyceum, April 18 27, to raise money with which to erect a home for aged and indigent members of the order. The active members of this fraternity number over 100,000 in the State; 20,000 are residents of this city and suburban towns. A mass meeting will be held at Lenox Lyceum next Saturday

ARE YOU FRAIL WOMAN?

Strength Comes With Certainty From Paine's Celery Compound.



Half the homes in the land miss most of the | ing actual gain in health. The new life happiness and the freedom from suffering that they might just as well enjoy. The world is full of weak, languid, suffering women whose very debility keeps them from

making a strong effort to get well. They feel discouraged because they are infirm and without strength; and they feel weak and miserable because they are discouraged and despondent.

When the nervous system is underfed

and "unstrung," as they say, an invariable duiness and sluggishness comes over the brain. Effort grows painful. The poor nerve-famished body has lost its elasticity and confidence. Health seems lost forever. This morbid, unnatural state of mind, as every well person knows, vanishes as if by magic as soon as all the parts of the body begin to get

properly nourished. This is what takes place after one is fairly under way taking Paine's

DEFECTIVE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Special Report to the Board of Health-Many Faulte Recently Remedled. President Wilson of the Board of Health made public yesterday a report of Dr. Morean Morris on certain public school buildings. The inspection was made at the request of Good Government Club E, which was based upon criticisms made last April by School Commis signer Wehrum. In many of the schools Dr. Morris finds that the faults complained of by

Moris finds that the faults complained of by Mr. Wehrum have been remedied. Others, he says, require the immediate attention of the Board of Education.

These are some of the buildings in which the worst conditions are found:

Primary School 9. Ninety-ninth street and Second avenue: "Exits are inadequate and dangerous: stair-treads of wood, much worn; very slippery. Outside iron fire escapes, used for daily exit, uncovered; treads worn very smooth: extremely dangerous in wet, frosty, or snowy weather: frequent hurts reported. Hoys' closets in cellar, also used for playroom, immediate the matter. Corporation Counsel standing in the matter. The sample of the bonds called for. In view of this opinion, Contractor Stephenson counsel for the purpose of compeleid building a new pumping station, has retained co extremely dangerous in wet, frosty, or snowy weather; frequent hurts reported. Boys' closets in cellar, also used for playroom, immediately under classrooms, very offensive, although well flushed and cared for. Cellings made of paper throughout and loaded with dirty dust, sifted through loose-jointed flooring. Extremely dangerous in case a spark of fire should reach paper cellings and dry dust."

Primary School 44, Beach avenue and 149th street: "A very dangerous building. Wooden frame, one-story building; roof covered with tar paper, leaking in many places so as to flood the flooring of the classrooms and main hall, especially under skylights. All partitions of thin boards, and on each side of the main hall covered with paper lining fastened on with wooden strips. The whole construction of a most inflammable nature, extremely dangerous, Play yard unpaved, muddy. Water three inches deep in cellar under one classroom. Heated by stoves in each classroom. Children and teachers complain of darguness and cold feet. Dangerous to life and health."

Grammar School 4, 203 Hivington street: "School full; children refused almost daily, Building in good condition; window ventilation only; inadequate and objectionable.

William Street Property Sold for \$500,000 George R. Read has sold for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company the prop erty 38 Exchange place and 25, 27, and 29 William street, being the northwest corner of Exchange place and William street, to James G. Wallace for \$500,000. Mr. Wallace will begin the erection of a new office building on the premises when possession is obtained.

Afternoon Musicale at Chickering Hall, The Messrs, Chickering will give on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the third of their invita-tion musicales in Chickering Hall. Miss Fanny A. Richter, pianiste, will make her first appear-ance in New York. She will have the assistance of Mr. Albert G. Thies, tenor.

The Weather.

The storm which moved eastward from the centre of the country passed off the middle atlantic coast early yesterday morning, attended by snow. The snow ceased along the border of the coast in the norning hours. It was fair over the interior of the untry, except for a little rain and snow over north ern Pennsylvania and scattered snow over the ex treme Northwest.

There was a general rise of temperature of from 10°

to 20° over all the country south of this city, and a similar fall to the north. The snow in this city ended at 9 A. M.; total fall 1.8 inches: fair weather followed. Highest official temperature 31', lowest 25'; average humidity 78 per cent.; wind north, average velocity 15 miles as hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sus building. recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 40° 29° 8 30° P. M. 40° 108° 28° 6 P. M. 40° 40° 28° 6 P. M. 40° 40° 28° 8 P. M. 35° 44° 29° 12 Midnight 32° Average on Jan. 19, 1984 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair; slightly warmer, west winds. For Hassachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. fair; cooler; west winds. For eastern New York, fair; colder in southern por-

from ; marriable musik.

ware, fair: slightly colder: variable winds. For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair: variable winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer in northern

You don't drink coron Because you can't digest it.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Dela-

PHILLIPS' is one which will not distress and is a drilcious tood drink,

health as deep as life itself. Fannie E. Thompson of Hamilton, Ohio, whose picture is shown above, says: "We have used four bottles of Paine's celery compound and find it a most excellent medicine. It has been used by different mem-bers of the family for rheumatism, dyspepsia,

and vigor that so many delicate, ailing women

get from l'aine's celery compound never proves

to be a mere deluding hope. There is no relapse

in these cases of restored health because this

great remedial agent has laid the foundations of

and has proven to be the most valuable remedy for the household. I most heartily recommend Paine's celery compound to all our friends both at home and abroad, and will do all we can to increase its sale." If you have any reason to doubt the soundness

and headache, arising from stomach trouble,

of your nervous system, try Paine's celery com pound. If unusual weariness after a slight ex-The strengthening process is so deeply carried on—among the very tissues of the nervous system itself—that every benefit becomes a last-

HE WON'T ISSUE BONDS.

Long Island City Contractors Trying to Compet the City Treasurer to Pay Them, Complications are probable in Long Island City over the non-issuance of bonds to pay for city work and improvements. The debts of the city already exceed the amount designated by the new Constitution. Lucien Knapp, the new City Treasurer, declines to take the responsibility of issuing bonds until he is sure of his standing in the matter. Corporation Counsel.

was advertised to be given out by contract, Contractor O'Brien also wants Mr. Knapp to issue more improvement bonds. In reply to their demands, Mr. Knapp asserts that he cannot issue bonds simply because some individual requests him to, but that the issue must be directed by the proper authorities. He also maintains that the General Improvement act provides that the City Treasurer shall sell the bonds.

Stunrt-Knight.

Miss Jane Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyman Knight of 12 West Fiftieth street, was married on Friday afternoon at her father's home to Charles W. Stuart of Newark. N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks of the Church of the Incarnation performed the cremony. Mr. Gerritson was best man. Miss Marion Knight, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Winslow and Miss Gerrude Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart will live in Newark.

Mrs. Campobello Wants a Divorce. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19. - Enrico Campobello. an operatio singer, formerly of this city, who was at one time reported to be engaged to marry Sibyl Sanderson, was sued to-day for divorce. His wife before her marriage was Grace Porter, the daughter of a local capitalist. Campobello, who is charged with neglect, is in the South.

> Hypochondrical, despondent, nervous, "tired out" men -those who suffer from backache, weariness, loss of energy, impaired memory, dizziness, melancholy and discouragement, the result of exhausting dis-

eases, or drains upon the system, excesses, or abuses, bad habits, or early vices, are treated through correspondence at their homes, with uniform success, by the Specialists of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. A book of 136 large pages, devoted to the consideration of the maladies above hinted at, may be had, mailed securely sealed from observation, in a plain envelope, by sending 10 cents in one-cent stamps (for postage on Book), to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at the above mentioned Hotel. For more than a quarter of a century, physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution, have made the treatment of the delicate diseases above referred to, their sole study and practice. Thousands, have consulted them. This yast experience has naturally resulted in improved methods and means of cure.